Sixty-three manuscripts relating to Saiva saints of the South who have been honoured for their meritorious religious deeds were studied during the year and it is reported that the study of these manuscripts throws a flood of light on the social, moral, religious and political views of the times and enables the reader to determine the chronology of the period in the History of Southern India.

Among the epigraphical records discovered during the year the most important are (1) Hebbata grant of the Kadamba King Vishnuvarma and (2) the Bedirur grant of the Ganga King Bhuvikrama.

Five hundred and fifty old copper coins, 15 silver coins and 6 gold coins and a copper-plate grant of the Ganga dynasty were purchased and added to the Museum. An Archæological Map of Mysore showing places of antiquarian or historical importance is stated to be under preparation.

Government note with satisfaction that the department continued to do good work during the year.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT.

Removal of the Office of the Secretary, Board of Education, to Mysore.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 200—Edn., dated 10—11th November 1925 from the Secretary, Board of Education, requesting for reasons stated therein that his office may be removed to Mysore.

ORDER NO. REL. 144-7—E. C. 9-25-1, DATED 26TH NOVEMBER 1925.

The Office of the Secretary to the Board of Education was located at Bangalore, as at the time of its formation the Secretary held the Office of the Assistant Inspector-General of Education with his headquarters at Bangalore. As he has since been transferred to Mysore and as Mysore is also the headquarters of the Chairman of the Education Board, Government are pleased to direct that the Office of the Secretary be removed to Mysore. Meetings of the Board should be held, however, as far as possible at Bangalore.

The Registrar, Mysore University, is requested to place a suitable room in the University Buildings at the disposal of the Secretary, Board of Education, for the use of his Office.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and Economic Conference.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

The levy of fees for the inoculation of cattle.

READ—

Government Order No. I. C. 2270-71—C. V. 14-25-11, dated 1st October 1925, sanctioning an additional grant of Rs. 1,20,000 for carrying on an effective campaign against rinderpest and other cattle diseases prevalent in Shimoga and other Districts, by adopting the method of simultaneous inoculation and stating that separate orders will issue regarding the recovery of a portion of the extra cost by levy of fees for such inoculation.

2. Letter No. Roc. 132—A., dated 2nd October 1925, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting his proposals on the subject.

ORDER NO. I. C. 3521-32—C. V. 57-25-4, DATED 23RD NOVEMBER 1925.

In view of the very heavy expenditure considered necessary for the purchase of serum and adoption of the other measures for effectively preventing the spread of cattle epidemics and of the difficulty of providing adequate funds therefor by Government, the question of levying a small fee for inoculating cattle so as to supplement the funds provided by Government, was placed before the Representative Assembly for discussion at the Dasara Session. While the Representative Assembly members

were opposed to a compulsory levy of fees for inoculation and urged that the usual passive inoculation should be free of charge, they were agreeable to the levy of the difference between the cost of the ordinary method of inoculation and of the new simultaneous method being recovered from those seeking the permanent immunity for their cattle. The latter method of treatment involves an expenditure of roughly Rs. 1-14-0 per head of cattle inoculated, while the ordinary method costs only about 12 annas. The passive method of inoculation, which gives temporary immunity has not been effective in preventing the spread of the disease; and as the simultaneous method which is expected to give permanent immunity to the cattle inoculated, entails heavy expenditure, it is only fair to ask the owners of cattle inoculated by such method to bear the extra cost. The Director of Agriculture who was consulted in the matter has submitted certain proposals for the consideration of Government.

2. Government have carefully considered the subject and are pleased to pass the following orders :—

(i) In infected villages, cattle that are actually sick, will be treated free.

(ii) Healthy cattle in infected villages will be inoculated with the simultaneous method of inoculation (of serum and virulent blood) on payment of a fee of one rupee per head of cattle which is expected to give permanent immunity. The owners of healthy cattle not choosing this method of inoculation will have their cattle inoculated once, by the passive method, free of charge, but should be advised to have the permanent immunity treatment on payment of a rupee as being far more useful.

(iii) In villages, which are not infected, only the permanent immunisation by means of the simultaneous method of inoculation, will be given on payment of a fee of one rupee per head of cattle.

(iv) All requisitions for permanent immunisation must be made to the Patel of the village, who will grant a receipt in the prescribed form to the party on payment of the prescribed fee of one rupee. The Veterinary Inspector or other Veterinary Officer in charge of the inoculation work, shall, on production of this receipt by the party, inoculate the cattle by the simultaneous method.

3. The Director of Agriculture is requested to take immediate action to give effect to the foregoing directions of Government and issue necessary instructions to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. He is also requested to undertake through his Inspectors and by means of pamphlets in Kannada, propagandist work among the people about the immense advantages that will accrue to them by a system of compulsory segregation of infected cattle and permanent immunisation and the relative inferiority as a preventive of the system that has per-force to be adopted at present, so that such superior measures may become acceptable to them in the future.

4. The procedure as indicated in the annexure will be adopted for accounting for the fees recovered and the serum used.

5. The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to print and supply the receipt books and forms prescribed in the annexure in Kannada on requisition from the Director without delay.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

ANNEXURE.

Rules for the collection of fees for inoculation of cattle by the simultaneous method (of serum and virulent blood) and for the proper accounts for the doses of serum.

Counterfoil receipt books (Form No. 1) serially numbered bearing a face value of one rupee headed "Simultaneous inoculation fee" will be supplied to the Patels by the Amildars, the latter getting the books, on requisition, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. The Patel of the Village where the applicant resides,

must give the duplicate receipt to the party paying the fee. Manuscript receipts in duplicate will be issued by the Patels pending the receipt of printed books. The Patel shall also keep a simple remittance book in Form No. 2 for entering the daily receipts and for noting the remittances to the Treasury, which will ordinarily be once a month. The Patel shall produce the remittance with a challan, along with the counterfoil receipt book and the remittance book for scrutiny by the Treasury Officer. The counterfoil receipt books, after they are used up, should be promptly returned to the Amildar, by the Patel concerned. The receipts will be credited in the Treasury under the head "Agriculture." The Comptroller will issue necessary detailed instructions in the matter, for the guidance of the Treasury. A statement of the receipts during each month will be sent by the Treasury to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who will verify the collections with the accounts received from the several Veterinary Inspectors. The Veterinary Inspector will, in forms prescribed by the Director, keep separate accounts of the doses of serum used (i) for the active method, (ii) for the passive method of inoculation and submit weekly returns to the Superintendent for enabling him to control the operations and to verify the collections with the Treasury credits.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, will submit to the Director of Agriculture, for report to Government before the 10th of the succeeding month, monthly statements showing the progress of the operations as already ordered in No. I. C. 2030—C. V. 14-25-8, dated 22nd September 1925.